In addition to the Arkansas Teaching Standards, the teacher of middle school science, grades 4-8, shall be able to meet the expectations set by the following content-specific competencies:

1. Content Knowledge	NSTA/ASTE Standard 1: Effective teachers of science understand
NSTA/ASTE Standards	and articulate the knowledge and practices of contemporary science
	and engineering. They connect important disciplinary core ideas,
	crosscutting concepts, and science and engineering practices for
	their fields of licensure
	1.1 Using and applying the major concepts, principles, theories,
	laws, and interrelationships of their fields of licensure and
	supporting fields. Explaining the nature of science and the
	cultural norms and values inherent to the current and historical
	development of scientific knowledge
	1.2 Demonstrating knowledge of crosscutting concepts,
	disciplinary core ideas, practices of science and engineering,
	the supporting role science-specific technologies, and
	contributions of diverse populations to science
	1.3 Demonstrating knowledge of how to implement science
	standards, learning progressions, and sequencing of science
	content for teaching their licensure level PK-12 students
2. Content Pedagogy	NSTA/ASTE Standard 2: Effective teachers of science plan
NSTA/ASTE Standards	learning units of study and equitable, culturally responsive
	opportunities for all students based upon their understandings of
	how students learn and develop science knowledge, skills, and
	habits of mind. Effective teachers also include appropriate
	connections to science and engineering practices and crosscutting
	concepts in their instructional planning.
	2.1 Using science standards and a variety of appropriate,
	student-centered, and culturally-relevant science disciplinary-
	based instructional approaches that follow safety procedures
	and incorporate science and engineering practices, disciplinary
	core ideas, and crosscutting concepts
	2.2 Incorporating appropriate differentiation strategies, wherein
	all students develop conceptual knowledge and an
	understanding of the nature of science. Lessons should engage
	students in applying science practices, clarifying relationships,
	and identifying natural patterns empirical experiences
	2.3 Using engineering practices in support of science learning
	wherein all students design, construct, test and optimize
	possible solutions to a problem
	2.4 Aligning instruction and assessment strategies to support
	instructional decision making that identifies and addresses

3.	Fundamental
	understanding of the
	vision for 4-8 science
	education: scientific
	and engineering
	practices, cross
	cutting concepts, and
	core ideas
	AR K-12 SS
	NGSS
	NRC Framework
	ISTE

- student misunderstandings, prior knowledge, and naïve conceptions
- 2.5 Integrating science-specific technologies to support *all* students' conceptual understanding of science and engineering

AR K-12 SS, NGSS, & NRC Framework

- 3.1 Demonstrating a command of the vision for K-12 science education- "...students, over multiple years of school, actively engage in scientific and engineering practices and apply crosscutting concepts to deepen their understanding of the core ideas in these fields."
- 3.2 Demonstrating a command of the eight scientific and engineering practices identified in the NRC Framework listed below:
 - a. Asking questions (for science) and defining problems (for engineering)
 - b. Developing and using models
 - c. Planning and carrying out investigations
 - d. Analyzing and interpreting data
 - e. Using mathematics and computational thinking
 - f. Constructing explanations (for science) and designing solutions (for engineering)
 - g. Engaging in argument from evidence
 - h. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information
- 3.3 Demonstrating understanding through the application of the seven crosscutting concepts that should be reinforced by repeated use in instruction across the disciplinary core ideas with:
 - a Patterns
 - b. Cause and effect: Mechanism and explanation
 - c. Scale, proportion, and quantity
 - d. Systems and system models
 - e. Energy and matter: flows, cycles, and conservation
 - f. Structure and function
 - g. Stability and change
- 3.4 Demonstrating and understanding of the disciplinary core ideas in physical sciences, life sciences, and earth and space sciences as detailed in the NRC Framework
- 3.5 Identifying and implementing lessons/units that integrate the scientific and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with each of the core ideas as specified in the performance expectations of the NRC Framework

3.6 Demonstrating content and science investigation teaching methods for grades 4-8 in the particular core ideas of:

Physical Sciences

PS 1: Matter and its interactions

PS 2: Motion and stability: Forces and interactions

PS 3: Energy

PS 4: Waves and their applications in technologies for information transfer

Life Sciences

LS 1: From molecules to organisms: Structures and processes

LS 2: Ecosystems: Interactions, energy, and dynamics

LS 3: Heredity: Inheritance and variation of traits

LS 4: Biological evolution: Unity and diversity

Earth and Space Sciences

ESS 1: Earth's place in the universe

ESS 2: Earth's system

ESS 3: Earth and human activity

Engineering, Technology, and the Applications of Science

ETS 1: Engineering design

ETS 2: Links among engineering, technology, science, and society

- 3.7 Demonstrating a command of the implementation of the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards, Arkansas Mathematics Standards, and ISTE Standards for Educators as they support the NRC Framework
- 3.8 Designing and conducting science investigations at least one, if not all, of the disciplinary core ideas with attention to gathering and interpreting scientific data
- 3.9 Demonstrating diverse teaching strategies for reading and writing informational texts like those read and written by scientists

4. Learning Environments NSTA/ASTE Standards

NSTA/ASTE Standard 3: Effective teachers of science are able to plan for engaging all students in science learning by identifying appropriate learning goals that are consistent with knowledge of how students learn science and are aligned with standards. Plans reflect the selection of phenomena appropriate to the social context of the classroom and community, and safety considerations, to engage students in the nature of science and science and engineering practices. Effective teachers create an anti-bias,

	multicultural, and social justice-learning environment to achieve
	these goals.
	4.1 Planning a variety of lesson plans based on science
	• • •
	standards that employ strategies that demonstrate their
	knowledge and understanding of how to select appropriate
	teaching and motivating learning activities that foster an
	inclusive, equitable, and anti-bias environment
	4.2 Planning learning experiences for all students in a variety of
	environments (e.g., laboratory, field and community) within
	their fields of licensure
	4.3 Planning lessons in which all students have a variety of
	opportunities to investigate, collaborate, communicate,
	evaluate, revise, and defend their own explanations of:
	scientific phenomena, observations, and data
5. Safety	NSTA/ASTE Standard 4: Effective teachers of science demonstrate
NSTA/ASTE Standards	biological, chemical, and physical safety protocols in their
	classrooms and workspace. They also implement ethical treatment
	of living organisms and maintain equipment and chemicals as
	relevant to their fields of licensure.
	5.1 Implementing activities appropriate for the abilities of all
	students that demonstrate safe techniques for the procurement,
	preparation, use, storage, dispensing, supervision, and disposal
	of all
	5.2 Demonstrating an ability to recognize hazardous situations
	including overcrowding; implement emergency procedures;
	maintain safety equipment; provide adequate student
	instruction and supervision; and follow policies and
	procedures that comply with established state and national
	guidelines, appropriate legal state (Arkansas Code Annotated §
	6-10-113 [2012] for eye protection) and national safety
	standards (e.g., OSHA, NFPA, EPA), and best professional
	practices (e.g., NSTA, NSELA)
	5.3 Demonstrating ethical decision-making with respect to safe
	and humane treatment of all living organisms in and out of the
	classroom, and comply with the legal restrictions and best
	professional practices on the collection, care, and use of living
	organisms as relevant to their fields of licensure
6. Impact on Student	NSTA/ASTE Standard 5: Effective teachers of science provide
Learning	evidence that students have learned and can apply disciplinary core
NSTA/ASTE Standards	ideas, crosscutting concepts and science and engineering practices
	because of instruction. Effective teachers analyze learning gains for
	individual students, the class as a whole, and subgroups of students
	Substitution of brutering

		disaggregated l	by demographic categories, and use these to inform	
		planning and teaching.		
		6.1 Implementing assessments that show <i>all</i> students have		
		learned and can apply disciplinary knowledge, nature of		
		science, science and engineering practices, and crosscutting		
		concepts in practical, authentic, and real-world situations		
		6.2 Collecting, organizing, analyzing, and reflecting on		
			and summative evidence and use those data to	
			ture planning and teaching	
			ing science-specific assessment data based upon	
		-	emographics, categorizing the levels of learner	
			e, and reflect on results for subsequent lesson plans	
7. Profes	sional		tandard 6: Effective teachers of science strive to	
			aprove their knowledge of both science content and	
			uding approaches for addressing inequities and	
5,255			I students in science. They identify with and conduct	
		U	art of the science education community.	
		-	ng in critical reflection on their own science teaching	
			ally improve their instructional effectiveness	
			pating in professional development opportunities to	
			eir science content knowledge and practices	
			pating in professional development opportunities to	
		_	eir science-specific pedagogical knowledge	
8. Natur	e and Impact of		(5442): Section 1, AR K-12 SS, NGSS, & NRC	
Science		Framework		
Engin		A. Nature of Science and Engineering		
_	II (5442):		of scientific knowledge	
Section	· · ·		Use of a variety of methods	
AR K-			Based on empirical evidence	
NGSS			Models, laws, and theories explain natural	
	Framework	- /	phenomena	
		d)	Major concepts developed over time/subject to	
		,	revision in light of new evidence	
		e)		
		,		
			e e	
			constraints	
		b)		
		c)		
		-,		
		8.2 Engined a) b)	ering Design Define problems and identify criteria and	

- d) Demonstrate a deep understanding following active investigations in the principles of the engineering design cycle in the context grades 4-8 science including
 - Defining and delimiting an engineering problem
 - Developing possible solutions
 - Optimizing the design solution
- e) Demonstrate a deep understanding following active investigations in the principles of links among engineering, technology, science, and society in the context of grades 4-8 science including
 - Interdependence of science, engineering, and technology
 - Influence of engineering, technology, and science on society and the natural world

B. Science, Technology, Society, and the Environment

- 8.3 Interdependence of science, engineering, and technology
 - a) Engineering advances lead to important discoveries in science
 - b) Science and technology drive each other forward
- 8.4 Impact on engineering, science, and technology on the environment and society
 - a) Air and water pollution
 - b) Greenhouse gases
 - c) Global climate and sea level change
 - d) Waste disposal
 - e) Acid rain
 - f) Loss of biodiversity
 - g) Ozone depletion
 - h) Urban development and land use
- 8.5 Major issues associated with energy production and the management of natural resources
 - a) Conservation and recycling
 - b) Renewable and nonrenewable energy resources
 - c) Pros and cons of power generation based on sources
 - d) Distribution, extraction, and use of Earth's resources
- 8.6 Applications of science and technology in daily life
 - a) Chemistry (e.g., properties of household products)
 - b) Physics (e.g., batteries, communications technology)

	c) Life science (e.g., public health, selective breeding,
	genetic modification)
	d) Earth and space (e.g., agricultural practices, space
	technology)
9. Physical Science	Praxis II(5442) & NSTA/ASTA-M Standards
Praxis II (5442):	A. Matter and Its Interactions
Section II	9.1 Structure and properties of matter
NSTA/ASTA-M	a) Atomic structure, including atomic models (protons,
Standards	neutrons, electrons), atomic number, atomic mass,
	isotopes/radioactive isotopes (carbon 14), and
	electron arrangements
	b) How the periodic table is organized in groups with
	similar chemical and physical properties (e.g.,
	metals, nonmetals, noble gases)
	c) States of matter (e.g., solids, liquids, gases)
	Use the particle model to describe solids, liquids and assess.
	liquids and gases
	Describe the effect that changes in tomperature/kinetic energy have an particle.
	temperature/kinetic energy have on particle motion
	d) Classification of matter: elements, compounds, and
	mixtures
	e) Characteristics of mixtures: heterogeneous and
	homogeneous, saturated and unsaturated solutions,
	dilute and concentrated solutions, acids and bases
	(pH), and factors that affect the dissolving process
	(e.g., temperature, particle size)
	f) Elements and simple compounds: formulas and
	structures, ionic, covalent, and metallic bonding
	g) Phase changes and the effect of transfer of thermal
	energy on matter (e.g., melting evaporation,
	freezing, condensation, cooling and heating curves)
	9.2 Chemical reactions
	a) Identifying the difference between chemical and
	physical changes
	b) Conservation of matter in chemical reactions (e.g.,
	balancing simple chemical reactions using visual and mathematical models)
	c) Types of chemical reactions (e.g., combustion, acid-
	base, synthesis, decomposition)
	d) Energy in chemical reactions (e.g., exothermic and
	endothermic)
	B. Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions
	2. Monor and Samming, I diees and interactions

- 9.3 Forces and motion
 - a) Descriptions of motion
 - Distance and displacement
 - Speed and velocity
 - Acceleration
 - b) Forces
 - Newton's laws of motion and their applications
 - Coulomb's Law of Electrostatic Forces
 - Buoyancy (e.g., sink or float, relative density)
 - Gravitational forces related to mass and distance (e.g., weight vs. mass on Earth vs. Moon)
 - Vector nature of force (e.g., magnitude and direction)
- 9.4 Electricity and magnetism
 - a) Electricity
 - Electrostatics (attraction and repulsion between charges)
 - Simple circuits (identifying series and parallel circuits)
 - Conductors and insulators
 - b) Magnetism
 - Magnets
 - Magnetic fields
 - c) Applications of electricity and magnetism (e.g., electromagnets, generators, electrical motors)

C. Energy Waves

- 9.5 Energy
 - What is energy
 - a) Types of energy
 - Kinetic energy (e.g., its relationship to speed and mass)
 - Potential energy
 - b) Forms of energy (e.g., sound, light, thermal, electrical, chemical)
 - c) Conservation of energy (e.g., pendulums, springs, roller coasters)
 - d) Energy transfer between the system and its surroundings

	10. Life Science Praxis II (5442): Section III NSTA/ASTA-M Standards	e) Thermal energy transfer (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation) f) Energy transformations (e.g., chemical to electrical and electrical to mechanical) 9.6 Waves and Their Application a) Properties of waves (e.g., frequency, wavelength, amplitude, period, speed) b) Basic characteristics and types of waves • Longitudinal, transverse • Electromagnetic waves (e.g., visible light, microwave, infrared, ultraviolet) • Mechanical (e.g., sound, water, seismic) c) Wave phenomena (e.g., absorption, transmission, reflection, refraction, the Doppler effect) d) Information technology and instrumentation (e.g., advantages and disadvantages of digital and analog signals) Praxis II(5442) & NSTA/ASTA-M Standards A. From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes 10.1 Structure and function a) Cells • Organelles (e.g., nucleus, mitochondria, chloroplasts) • Cell membranes and cell walls (e.g., passive and active transport) b) Cell types • Prokaryotes/eukaryotes (e.g., bacteria, plants, animals) • Unicellular/multicellular c) Characteristics of viruses d) Levels of organization in multicellular organisms • Specialized cells and tissues • Organs and organ systems (circulatory, excretory, digestive, respiratory, muscular, and nervous systems) • Focus on system and subsystem interactions • Homeostasis a. Growth and development a) Cell reproduction
• Role of mitosis		

- b) Effect on environmental and genetic factors on plant and animal growth
- c) Reproduction
 - Plant structures and adaptations
 - Animal behaviors and adaptations and energy flow in organisms
- a) Important biomolecules (e.g., ATP, sugars)
 - Biological molecules- Carbohydrates, Lipids...
 Nucleic Acids (DNA and RNA)
 - Nucleic acids are on the same level as Carbohydrates.
 - DNA and RNA are types of nucleic acids. Sucrose is a type of Carbohydrate
- b) Photosynthesis in plants
- c) Cellular respiration in plants and animals
- d) Fermentation (e.g., by yeast)
- e) Differentiation between matter and energy
 - b. Sensory information processing in animals
 - a) Stimuli (e.g., light, sound, chemical) and sensory receptors (e.g., eyes, ears)
 - b) Transmissions and processing (e.g., nerve, brain) and responses (e.g., behavior or memory)

B. Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics

- 10.2 Interdependent relationships in ecosystems
 - a) Impact of resources on population growth
 - b) Relationships and behavior (e.g., competition, , predator-prey)
- 10.3 Cycling of matter and energy transfer in ecosystems
 - a) Energy flow
 - Energy transfer between producers, consumers, and decomposers
 - Food webs as models
 - b) Cycling of atoms (e.g., carbon, nitrogen) between living and nonliving components
- 10.4 Ecosystem dynamics, functioning, and resilience
 - a) Biotic and abiotic factors
 - b) Distinguish between biomes and ecosystems
 - c) Relationships between biodiversity and human resources
 - d) Stability, sustainability, and change within ecosystems
- C. Heredity and Biological Evolution
- 10.5 Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

	a) Inheritance of traits
	Basic structure and function of DNA and RNA
	 Conceptual understanding of replication,
	transcription, and translation
	Relationship between chromosomes, genes,
	alleles, and proteins
	Sexual and asexual reproduction (advantages)
	and disadvantages)
	b) Variation of traits
	Mendelian inheritance (simple Punnett squares)
	Mutations (harmful, beneficial, neutral)
	a. Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity
	a) Evidence of common ancestry and diversity
	Patterns in fossil record within sedimentary
	layers (e.g. major extinction events and
	_
	· ·
	, ,
	characteristics
	b) Natural selection and adaptation
	 Mechanisms of evolution (e.g., mutation,
	natural selection)
	 Distribution of traits in a population can change
	over time in response to environment
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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11 Forth and Space	
NSTA/ASTA-M	
Standards	from Earth)
	b) Basic types, characteristics, and motion of galaxies
	c) Observed motions of stars from Earth
	emergence of new organisms) • Anatomical similarities and differences among modern and fossil organisms • Similarities in embryological development • Classification of organisms according to shared characteristics b) Natural selection and adaptation • Mechanisms of evolution (e.g., mutation, natural selection) • Distribution of traits in a population can change over time in response to environment 10.6 Earth and Human Activity a) Humans depend on the Earth for natural resources (e.g., land, ocean, atmosphere, biosphere) b) Natural resources are limited (nonrenewable/sustainability) c) Renewable energy resources d) Natural hazards (e.g., volcanic eruptions, severe weather, earthquakes) Praxis II (5442) A. Earth's Place in the Universe 11.1 The universe and its stars a) Basic characteristics and life cycles of stars (e.g. for example, composition, apparent brightness and distance from Earth) b) Basic types, characteristics, and motion of galaxies

- d) Formation and evidence (e.g., Big Bang Theory)
- 11.2 Earth and the solar system
- a) Formation of the solar system and the role of gravity
- b) Properties of objects in the solar system (e.g., models, scales, structure, composition, surface features)
- c) Patterns of movement in the Sun-Earth-Moon system (e.g., Moon phases, eclipses, tides)
- d) Effect of Earth's tilt on seasons and climate
- e) The history of planet Earth
- 11.3 The history of planet Earth
- a) Basic principles of historical geology and the geological timescale
 - Stratigraphy (e.g., superposition, intrusive relationships, crosscutting relationships, fossil succession)
 - Major events (e.g., extinction events, volcanic eruptions, glaciation, asteroid impacts, earthquakes, and other catastrophic events)
- b) Relative and absolute dating (e.g., fossil record, radiometric dating)

B. Earth's Systems

- 11.4 Earth's materials and systems
 - a) Rock types and their formation processes (e.g., energy flow, the rock cycle)
 - b) Minerals and their properties (e.g., color, streak, hardness, acid test)
 - c) Weathering, erosion, and deposition
 - Chemical, biological, and physical weathering
 - Agents of erosion (e.g., water, ice, wind)
 - Effects on surface features and the origin of major landforms (e.g., valleys, canyons, caves, coastline, topography)
 - Prediction of natural hazards (e.g., landslides) and mitigation of their impact on humans (e.g., retaining walls)
- 11.5 Plate tectonics and large-scale system interactions
 - a) Earth's structure (e.g., layers, composition, properties, and processes, such as convection)
 - b) Plate tectonics theory and supporting evidence
 - Types of plate boundaries (e.g., convergent, divergent, transform)
 - Folding and faulting (e.g., normal, reverse, strike-slip)

- Supporting evidence (e.g., ages of crustal rocks, hot-spot volcanoes, distribution of rocks and fossils, continental shapes)
- c) Landforms (e.g., mountain ranges, rift valleys, midocean ridges)
- d) Prediction of natural hazards (e.g., earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis) and mitigation of their impact on humans (e.g., earthquake-resistant structures)
- 11.6 Roles of water in Earth's surface processes
 - a) Distribution of water
 - Oceans
 - Freshwater (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, polar, ice, icebergs, glaciers)
 - b) Water cycle, including the transfer of energy and the role of gravity
 - Evaporation, sublimation, transpiration
 - Condensation and crystallization
 - Precipitation
 - Runoff and infiltration
 - c) Oceanography
 - Tides, waves, currents
 - Global ocean circulation (e.g., driven by seawater density, transfer of heat)
 - Ocean floor topography (e.g., continental shelf, continental slope, abyssal plain, islands, reefs)
 - d) Surface features and underground formations (e.g., watersheds, deltas, groundwater features)
 - e) Prediction of natural hazards (e.g., floods, storm surge) and mitigation of their impact on humans (e.g. for example, dams and levees)
- 11.7 Weather and climate
 - a) Meteorology
 - Elements of weather and their measurement (e.g., temperature, pressure, humidity, precipitation, wind)
 - Interpretation of basic weather data (e.g., maps, radar, probability, predictions)
 - Effects of thermal energy transfer on the atmosphere
 - Properties, motions, and interactions of air masses, including the Coriolis effect

	 Prediction of severe weather events (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes) and mitigation of their
	impact on humans (e.g., basements in tornado-
	prone regions)
	b) ClimateEffect of Earth's tilt, latitude, and elevation on
	climatic zones
	 Atmospheric patterns due to uneven heating and rotation of Earth
	 Effect of landforms (e.g., rain show effect)
	 Proximity to water (e.g., heat capacity of land and water, sea and land breezes, lake effect, ocean currents)
	 Climate change (e.g., natural and human causes, greenhouse effect, and other effects and management)
	c) Biogeology
	 Evolution is shaped by Earth's varying
	geological conditions
	 Evolution and proliferation of living things over geological time have in turn changed the
	rates of weathering and erosion of land
	surfaces, altered the composition of Earth's
	soils and atmosphere, and affected the
12 Computing Concents	distribution of water in the hydrosphere
12. Computing Concepts AR CCS K-8	AR CCS K-8 12.1 Demonstrating understanding of computational thinking
THE CES II O	and problem solving by
	Analyzing problem solving strategies
	 Analyzing connections between elements of
	mathematics and computer science
	Solving problems 12.2 Proposition and description for the condition and description has a second condition and description for the condition and description and des
	 12.2 Demonstrating understanding of data and information by Analyzing various ways in which data is
	represented
	 Collecting, arranging, and representing data
	 Interpreting and analyzing data and information
	12.3 Demonstrating understanding of algorithms and computer
	programs by
	Creating, evaluating, and modifying algorithms Creating computer programs to solve problems
	 Creating computer programs to solve problems 12.4 Demonstrating an understanding of data and information
	12.7 Demonstrating an understanding of data and information

	 Analyzing the utilization of computers
	 Utilizing appropriate digital tools for various applications
	 Analyzing various components and functions of
	computers
	12.5 Demonstrating an understanding of community, global, and
	ethical impacts by analyzing appropriate uses of technology
13. Disciplinary Literacy	ARDLS
ARDLS	Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical
	Subjects, Grades 6-8
	13.1 Reading scientific and technical texts closely to determine
	what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it,
	while determining central ideas or themes and analyzing
	development by:
	Citing specific textual evidence to support analysis of
	science and technical texts
	 Determining the central ideas or conclusions of a text
	 Providing an accurate summary of the text distinct
	from prior knowledge or opinions
	 Following precisely a multistep procedure when carrying
	out experiments, taking measurements, or performing
	technical tasks
	13.2 Interpreting words and phrases as they are used in scientific
	and technical texts, while analyzing the structure of such texts by:
	• Determining the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other
	domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a
	specific scientific or technical context
	Analyzing the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole.
	including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic
	 Analyzing the author's purpose in providing an explanation,
	describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a
	text
	13.3 Integrating knowledge and ideas by
	Integrating quantitative or technical information expressed
	in words in a text with a version of that information
	expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model,
	graph, or table)
	 Distinguishing among facts, reasoned judgement based on

ARDLS= 2016 Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards, Grades 6-12 AR CSS K-8= 2016 Arkansas Computer Science Standards Grades K-8
Praxis (5442)= Praxis: Middle School Science AR K-12 SS= 2015 Arkansas K-12 Science Standards NRC Framework = 2012 National
Research Council, A Framework for K-12 Science Education: Practices, Crosscutting Concepts, and Core Ideas NSTA/ASTE Standards= 2020
National Standards for Science Teacher Preparation/Association for Science Teacher Education Standards for Science Teacher Preparation
NSTA/ASTE-M Standards= 2018 National Standards for Science Teacher Preparation/Association for Science Teacher Education Middle
School Preservice Teacher Standards—All Disciplines AMLE Standards= 2012 Association for Middle Level Education Middle Level Teacher
Preparation Standards ISTE= 2017 International Society for Technology in Education Standards for Educators Guide For Life= 2019 Arkansas
Department of Education G.U.I.D.E for Life: 5 Skills for Personal Success

research findings, and speculation in a text

- Comparing and contrasting the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic
- 13.4 Complete a text complexity analysis using all three complexity measures: quantitative, qualitative, and reader and task Writing Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects, Grades 6-8

13.5 Writing arguments focused on discipline-specific content by:

- Introducing claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledging, and distinguishing the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organizing the reasons and evidence logically
- Supporting claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data, and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources
- Using words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence
- Establishing and maintaining a formal style
- Providing a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented

13.6 Writing informative/explanatory texts, including scientific procedures/experiments or technical processes by:

- Introducing a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organizing ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; including formatting, graphics, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension
- Developing the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples
- Using appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarifying the relationships among ideas and concepts
- Using precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic
- Establishing and maintaining a formal style and objective tone
- Providing a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented
- 13.7 Producing and distributing writing by

	Producing a clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task,
	purpose, and audience
	 Developing and strengthening writing as needed by
	planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new
	approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have
	been addressed
	Using technology, including the Internet, to produce and
	publish writing and present the relationships between
	information and ideas clearly and efficiently
	13.8 Use research to build and present knowledge by:
	 Conducting short research projects to answer a question
	(including a self-generated question), drawing on several
	sources, and generating additional related, focused questions
	that allow for multiple avenues of exploration
	Gathering relevant information from multiple print and
	digital sources while using search terms effectively,
	assessing the credibility and the accuracy of each source,
	quoting, or paraphrasing the data and conclusions of others
	while avoiding plagiarism, and following a standard format
	for citation
	 Drawing evidence from informational texts to support
	analysis, reflection, and research
	13.9 Writing routinely over extended time frames (time for
	reflection and revision) and shorter times (a single sitting or a day or
	two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences
14. Young Adolescent	<u>AMLE</u>
Development	14.1 Demonstrating comprehensive knowledge of young
AMLE	adolescent development
Guide for Life	14.2 Demonstrating an understanding of the implications of
	diversity on the development
	14.3 Demonstrating knowledge of young adolescent development
	when planning and implementing middle level curriculum and when
	selecting and using instructional strategies
	14.4 Applying knowledge of young adolescent development
	when making decisions about their respective roles in creating and
	maintaining developmentally responsive learning environments
	14.5 Utilizing knowledge of the effective component of middle
	level programs and schools to foster equitable educational practices
	and to enhance learning for all students (e.g., race, ethnicity, culture,
	age, appearance, ability, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status,
	family composition) G.U.I.D.E for Life
APDI S- 2016 Arkansas Disainlinam Litaram	Standards Grades 6-12 AR CSS K-8= 2016 Arkansas Computer Science Standards Grades K-8

The Arkansas Department of Education has identified five guiding principles that support educators, business leaders, communities and students in their efforts to help all Arkansans develop these critical skills. Each principle represents a set of skills needed to thrive at home, school, on the job and in the community. These guiding principles are:

- 14.6 Growth (manage yourself)
 - Develop problem-solving skills
 - Practice mindfulness
 - Persevere
- 14.7 Understanding (know yourself)
 - ➤ Increase self-awareness
 - Know your strengths and weaknesses
 - Develop critical thinking skills
- 14.8 Interaction (build relationships)
 - > Treat others with respect
 - Communicate effectively
 - > Seek out and offer help when needed
- 14.9 Decisions (make responsible choices)
 - Consider personal beliefs, safety and situation
 - > Think through potential consequences
 - > Put your best self forward
- 14.10 Empathy (be aware of others)
 - > See other perspectives
 - > Value the feelings of others
 - Appreciate diversity